Single-Encoder Image-To-Image Translation

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Abstract

Image-to-image translation is a computer vision problem where an image is mapped from one domain to another. In the supervised scenario, the dataset consists of perfectly-paired image data. However, such data is either hard to find or simply does not exist (Zhu et al., 2017). Therefore, we focus on the unsupervised setting, where a joint distribution of images across two domains is learnt using the marginal distributions – the images in individual domains (Liu et al., 2017). We propose a model that builds on the shared latent space assumption and uses domain-specific decoders. In addition, our approach readily extends to more than two different domains. The implementation is available at https://github.com/HareshNasit/CSC413-Project.

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Related works
- 3 Method
- 3.1 Objective
- 3.1.1 Variational loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Variational}} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} \sum_{j=1}^{J} \left(1 + \log \left(\left(\sigma_j^{(i)} \right)^2 \right) - \left(\mu_j^{(i)} \right)^2 - \left(\sigma_j^{(i)} \right)^2 \right) \tag{1}$$

3.1.2 Reconstruction loss

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{Reconstruction}} = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{B}|} \sum_{i \in \mathcal{B}} \text{MSE}\left(\mathbf{u}^{(i)}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{(i)}\right) + \text{MS-SSIM}\left(\mathbf{u}^{(i)}, \tilde{\mathbf{u}}^{(i)}\right) \tag{2}$$

3.1.3 Full loss

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\text{Variational}} + \mathcal{L}_{\text{Reconstruction}} \tag{3}$$

3.2 Architecture

Pretraining - Encoder.

Algorithm 1 The pre-training procedure

```
\begin{split} & \#X,Y \leftarrow \text{loadDataset}() \\ & M \leftarrow \text{new VAE}() \\ & E \leftarrow \text{new Encoder}() \\ & M.\text{encoder} \leftarrow E \\ & D \leftarrow \text{new Decoder}() \\ & M.\text{decoder} \leftarrow D \\ & M.\text{train}(X \cup Y) \end{split}
```

Training - Domain-specific decoders.

Algorithm 2 The training procedure

```
// X, Y \leftarrow \text{loadDataset}()
D_X \leftarrow \text{new Decoder}()
M.\text{decoder} = D_X
M.\text{encoder.freeze}()
M.\text{train}(X)
```

Evaluation - Style transfer.

Algorithm 3 The evaluation procedure

```
y \leftarrow SampleFrom(Y)
M.predict(y)
```

- 3.3 Training details
- 3.3.1 Layer dimensions
- 3.3.2 Datasets
- 3.3.3 Training
- 4 Experiments
- 4.1 Evaluation metrics
- 4.2 Limitations

5 Conclusion and future work

References

- M.-Y. Liu, T. Breuel, and J. Kautz. Unsupervised image-to-image translation networks. Mar. 2017.
- J.-Y. Zhu, T. Park, P. Isola, and A. A. Efros. Unpaired image-to-image translation using cycle-consistent adversarial networks. Mar. 2017.

6 Submission of papers to NeurIPS 2021

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7 General formatting instructions

The text must be confined within a rectangle 5.5 inches (33 picas) wide and 9 inches (54 picas) long. The left margin is 1.5 inch (9 picas). Use 10 point type with a vertical spacing (leading) of 11 points. Times New Roman is the preferred typeface throughout, and will be selected for you by default. Paragraphs are separated by $\frac{1}{2}$ line space (5.5 points), with no indentation.

The paper title should be 17 point, initial caps/lower case, bold, centered between two horizontal rules. The top rule should be 4 points thick and the bottom rule should be 1 point thick. Allow ¼ inch space above and below the title to rules. All pages should start at 1 inch (6 picas) from the top of the page.

For the final version, authors' names are set in boldface, and each name is centered above the corresponding address. The lead author's name is to be listed first (left-most), and the co-authors' names (if different address) are set to follow. If there is only one co-author, list both author and co-author side by side.

Please pay special attention to the instructions in Section 9 regarding figures, tables, acknowledgments, and references.

8 Headings: first level

All headings should be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns), flush left, and bold. First-level headings should be in 12-point type.

8.1 Headings: second level

Second-level headings should be in 10-point type.

8.1.1 Headings: third level

Third-level headings should be in 10-point type.

Paragraphs There is also a \paragraph command available, which sets the heading in bold, flush left, and inline with the text, with the heading followed by 1 em of space.

9 Citations, figures, tables, references

These instructions apply to everyone.

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The natbib package will be loaded for you by default. Citations may be author/year or numeric, as long as you maintain internal consistency. As to the format of the references themselves, any style is acceptable as long as it is used consistently.

The documentation for natbib may be found at

```
http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/contrib/natbib/natnotes.pdf
```

Of note is the command \citet, which produces citations appropriate for use in inline text. For example,

```
\citet{hasselmo} investigated\dots
```

produces

```
Hasselmo, et al. (1995) investigated...
```

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```
\PassOptionsToPackage{options}{natbib}
```

If natbib clashes with another package you load, you can add the optional argument nonatbib when loading the style file:

```
\usepackage[nonatbib]{neurips_2021}
```

As submission is double blind, refer to your own published work in the third person. That is, use "In the previous work of Jones et al. [4]," not "In our previous work [4]." If you cite your other papers that are not widely available (e.g., a journal paper under review), use anonymous author names in the citation, e.g., an author of the form "A. Anonymous."

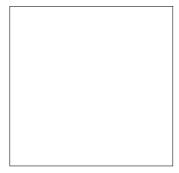


Figure 1: Sample figure caption.

Table 1: Sample table title

	Part	
Name	Description	Size (μm)
Dendrite Axon Soma	Input terminal Output terminal Cell body	$\begin{array}{c} \sim \! 100 \\ \sim \! 10 \\ \text{up to } 10^6 \end{array}$

9.2 Footnotes

Footnotes should be used sparingly. If you do require a footnote, indicate footnotes with a number¹ in the text. Place the footnotes at the bottom of the page on which they appear. Precede the footnote with a horizontal rule of 2 inches (12 picas).

Note that footnotes are properly typeset *after* punctuation marks.²

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All artwork must be neat, clean, and legible. Lines should be dark enough for purposes of reproduction. The figure number and caption always appear after the figure. Place one line space before the figure caption and one line space after the figure. The figure caption should be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns); figures are numbered consecutively.

You may use color figures. However, it is best for the figure captions and the paper body to be legible if the paper is printed in either black/white or in color.

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Place one line space before the table title, one line space after the table title, and one line space after the table. The table title must be lower case (except for first word and proper nouns); tables are numbered consecutively.

Note that publication-quality tables *do not contain vertical rules*. We strongly suggest the use of the booktabs package, which allows for typesetting high-quality, professional tables:

https://www.ctan.org/pkg/booktabs

This package was used to typeset Table 1.

¹Sample of the first footnote.

²As in this example.

10 Final instructions

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Fonts were the main cause of problems in the past years. Your PDF file must only contain Type 1 or Embedded TrueType fonts. Here are a few instructions to achieve this.

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- You can check which fonts a PDF files uses. In Acrobat Reader, select the menu Files>Document Properties>Fonts and select Show All Fonts. You can also use the program pdffonts which comes with xpdf and is available out-of-the-box on most Linux machines.
- The IEEE has recommendations for generating PDF files whose fonts are also acceptable for NeurIPS. Please see http://www.emfield.org/icuwb2010/downloads/IEEE-PDF-SpecV32.pdf
- xfig "patterned" shapes are implemented with bitmap fonts. Use "solid" shapes instead.
- The \bbold package almost always uses bitmap fonts. You should use the equivalent AMS Fonts:

```
\usepackage{amsfonts}
```

followed by, e.g., \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} , or \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R} or \mathbb{R} . You can also use the following workaround for reals, natural and complex:

```
\newcommand{\RR}{I\!\!R} %real numbers
\newcommand{\Nat}{I\!\!N} %natural numbers
\newcommand{\CC}{I\!\!\!C} %complex numbers
```

Note that amsforts is automatically loaded by the amssymb package.

If your file contains type 3 fonts or non embedded TrueType fonts, we will ask you to fix it.

11.1 Margins in LATEX

Most of the margin problems come from figures positioned by hand using \special or other commands. We suggest using the command \includegraphics from the graphicx package. Always specify the figure width as a multiple of the line width as in the example below:

```
\usepackage[pdftex]{graphicx} ...
\includegraphics[width=0.8\linewidth]{myfile.pdf}
```

See Section 4.4 in the graphics bundle documentation (http://mirrors.ctan.org/macros/latex/required/graphics/grfguide.pdf)

A number of width problems arise when LATEX cannot properly hyphenate a line. Please give LaTeX hyphenation hints using the \- command when necessary.

Acknowledgments and Disclosure of Funding

Use unnumbered first level headings for the acknowledgments. All acknowledgments go at the end of the paper before the list of references. Moreover, you are required to declare funding (financial activities supporting the submitted work) and competing interests (related financial activities outside the submitted work). More information about this disclosure can be found at: https://neurips.cc/Conferences/2021/PaperInformation/FundingDisclosure.

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References follow the acknowledgments. Use unnumbered first-level heading for the references. Any choice of citation style is acceptable as long as you are consistent. It is permissible to reduce the font size to small (9 point) when listing the references. Note that the Reference section does not count towards the page limit.

- [1] Alexander, J.A. & Mozer, M.C. (1995) Template-based algorithms for connectionist rule extraction. In G. Tesauro, D.S. Touretzky and T.K. Leen (eds.), *Advances in Neural Information Processing Systems 7*, pp. 609–616. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.
- [2] Bower, J.M. & Beeman, D. (1995) *The Book of GENESIS: Exploring Realistic Neural Models with the GEneral NEural SImulation System.* New York: TELOS/Springer-Verlag.
- [3] Hasselmo, M.E., Schnell, E. & Barkai, E. (1995) Dynamics of learning and recall at excitatory recurrent synapses and cholinergic modulation in rat hippocampal region CA3. *Journal of Neuroscience* **15**(7):5249-5262.

Checklist

The checklist follows the references. Please read the checklist guidelines carefully for information on how to answer these questions. For each question, change the default [TODO] to [Yes], [No], or [N/A]. You are strongly encouraged to include a **justification to your answer**, either by referencing the appropriate section of your paper or providing a brief inline description. For example:

- Did you include the license to the code and datasets? [Yes] See Section 7.
- Did you include the license to the code and datasets? [No] The code and the data are proprietary.
- Did you include the license to the code and datasets? [N/A]

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- 1. For all authors...
 - (a) Do the main claims made in the abstract and introduction accurately reflect the paper's contributions and scope? [TODO]
 - (b) Did you describe the limitations of your work? [TODO]
 - (c) Did you discuss any potential negative societal impacts of your work? [TODO]
 - (d) Have you read the ethics review guidelines and ensured that your paper conforms to them? [TODO]
- 2. If you are including theoretical results...
 - (a) Did you state the full set of assumptions of all theoretical results? [TODO]
 - (b) Did you include complete proofs of all theoretical results? [TODO]
- 3. If you ran experiments...
 - (a) Did you include the code, data, and instructions needed to reproduce the main experimental results (either in the supplemental material or as a URL)? [TODO]
 - (b) Did you specify all the training details (e.g., data splits, hyperparameters, how they were chosen)? [TODO]
 - (c) Did you report error bars (e.g., with respect to the random seed after running experiments multiple times)? [TODO]
 - (d) Did you include the total amount of compute and the type of resources used (e.g., type of GPUs, internal cluster, or cloud provider)? [TODO]

- 4. If you are using existing assets (e.g., code, data, models) or curating/releasing new assets...
 - (a) If your work uses existing assets, did you cite the creators? [TODO]
 - (b) Did you mention the license of the assets? [TODO]
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 - (d) Did you discuss whether and how consent was obtained from people whose data you're using/curating? [TODO]
 - (e) Did you discuss whether the data you are using/curating contains personally identifiable information or offensive content? [TODO]
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 - (b) Did you describe any potential participant risks, with links to Institutional Review Board (IRB) approvals, if applicable? [TODO]
 - (c) Did you include the estimated hourly wage paid to participants and the total amount spent on participant compensation? [TODO]

A Appendix

Optionally include extra information (complete proofs, additional experiments and plots) in the appendix. This section will often be part of the supplemental material.